Speech of Senator Brown at the President.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing on Saturday, says:

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, made a speech to-day in the Senate chamber, which, for point, pungency, and power, has rarely been equalled, and seldom surpassed, in this or any other legislative body. It was delivered in reply to the remarks of Senator Douglas, delivered on the 10th inst., and published in the Globe of the 11th inst. Mr. Douglas's remarks were delivered in reply to Senator Brown's speech of the 3d inst., and Mr. Brown proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, explains the practical construction.

Adopting this construction of President Monroe, I entered into an agreement with the Colonization Society, dated 7th September, 1819, to receive the Africans captured on the slaver Plattsburg, and then captured on the slaver Cora, from the agent of the United States in Liberia; to furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, and provisions; and to cause them to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, preparatory to their condition as citizens of Liberia; and to take care of them themselves. As Congress was not then in session, and there was no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, the Secretary of War, in pursuance of the agreement, on the 22d of January, 1820, paid the sum of twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and ninety cents, (24,320.90,) after deducting from it an advance made by the Secretary of the Treasury out of his contingent fund of eighty thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and ten cents, ($80,348 10.)

I regret to say that, under the mode adopted in regard to the Africans captured on board the Echo, the expense will be large; but this seems, to a great extent, to be inevitable, without a violation of the laws of humanity. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide for the safe-keeping, support, and removal of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent of the state of Africa; but no appropriation was made for their protection and support after the time of their delivery, or their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended to cherish absent them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. And this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary; and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

"Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, as the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to make these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there until they should be able to provide for themselves. In every communication of the kind that had been extended to Congress, he stated that the number of persons thus delivered at Sierra Leone, according to the returns of the superintendent of that colony, had been ascertained to be two hundred and seventy; and he now stated that the number delivered at Liberia, according to the returns of the agent of the United States, was one hundred and thirty-three. It appeared, from the same returns, that the expenses incurred in the first settlement of the persons delivered at Liberia, and in their maintenance for the first year, had been $33,000. The number of persons delivered at Sierra Leone, and the expenses incurred in their first settlement and maintenance for the first year, were not stated. The number delivered at Liberia, and the expenses incurred in their first settlement and maintenance for the first year, were stated. The number delivered at Liberia was one hundred and thirty-three, and the expenses incurred in their first settlement and maintenance for the first year were $33,000. The number delivered at Sierra Leone, and the expenses incurred in their first settlement and maintenance for the first year, were not stated. The number delivered at Liberia was one hundred and thirty-three, and the expenses incurred in their first settlement and maintenance for the first year were $33,000. The number delivered at Sierra Leone, and the expenses incurred in their first settlement and maintenance for the first year, were not stated.

Mr. Fowler and His Family.

[From the New York Correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 19—1860.—The great moral disturbance of the week, in this quarter, has been the defalcation and flight of Postmaster Fowler. The newspapers have deluged you with so much intelligence on this subject that it would be a "throw-idle sale" for me to go into the details of the astounding incident; for Fowler was, perhaps, if not the, at least one of the, most popular man in this city, and his ruin did astound the whole of us. He is a handsome, well-built, manly-looking gentleman, with a fluency of speech and a sagacity of manner quite irresistible. He dresses with exquisite taste; is kind-hearted to a remarkable degree; is one of the most generous beings you ever met, and certainly the least selfish of all human creatures. He was everybody's friend, and seemed to be perfectly reckless as regarded his own interests, provided he could serve those of other people—particularly if those other people were politicians.

Fowler's great ambition seemed to be to enjoy the universal good opinion, to wield authority and influence, to live on *expense*, and see his associates made happy through his munificence. Several years ago he took a room at the New York Hotel have been the focus of political sentiment, for they were open to all, and champagne and cigars were as abundant as at a banquet. No matter who you were, if you dabbled in politics you had only to choose between the "green seal" and the "gold seal" for a beverage, and the Havanas were unbeatable. His weekly bill at the hotel must have been enormous. Then, again, he was Grand Sachem at Tammany; and as he was always lavish in his contributions, he was at the head, besides being the soul and two-thirds of the body, of many other political organizations. In this manner he squandered money, without the first idea of its real value; and it does not demand a long period, with such wide-gaping sources of exodus, for the most plethoric purse to exhaust itself.

Fowler's father was president, I think, of the Highland Bank, or some other important officer in that institution. He was a similarly dashing, gay, and exhilarant gentleman. He was Sheridan's victim of defalcation to a heavy amount, and committed suicide in consequence of his mortification. His son, our late postmaster, inherited his sire's love of a brilliant existence, and spent a patrimony of sixty thousand dollars in his first dash at social experience. He next spent a hundred thousand for his mother, when she wisely cut off his supplies. His third operation was through the funds of the post office; and this "job" of his unfolds—there will reach one hundred and eighty thousand. Besides this, he expended much money that he was constantly making in successful speculations, and lost much in a host of unfortunate ones, for he was ever dabbling in stocks, and was of a fascinating and desperate kind. He made fifty thousand dollars in three days, in the purchase and sale of lots on Staten Island, but it did not last him over a week; and I am afraid that had he been favored with a million a month, he could have squandered it all with the same ease, elegance, and *nonchalance* that was remarkable.

This spirit of careless profusion necessarily won Fowler many friends. Everybody liked him, and hence everybody pities his misfortune. I doubt that any party would venture to arrest him. Marshal Rynders may pretend to; but as much as he pleases to pretend, the impression that he could put his hand upon him at any moment if he thought proper. He *don't* think proper, and therein shows his sagacity; for, if he *did* venture to do his duty in this case, the kiss of the popular sentiment would ring in his ears like the hiss of a serpent, and he would be inextinctly *petrified* among every class of his political *confrères*. Rynders has no character to spare, political or otherwise. He will therefore do no such thing. As for Fowler having committed suicide, I can't believe it. Nor do I believe that he has left the country. He is, unphilosophically in the minds of his friends, "where he would find it," and will have difficulty in paying up his defalcation, provided Uncle Samuel would *not pros.* all criminal proceedings against him. And to "this complexion" it must "come at last" if the Government desires to recover anything more than its mere securities. Poor Fowler! alas is indeed the characteristic end of a "gay fellow!"

Horrible and Sanguinary.

[From the New Orleans Daily Delta.]

The telegraphic despatch of the Picayune had the following nerve-shattering item:

"WASHINGTON, April 21.—Robert J. Walker sent a note, by Senator Brown, of Mississippi, to Attorney General Black, asking him to name a place and time, where and when, would receive a message from him. To which Black gave a verbal reply; that Walker wants to butcher him."

Shades of David, of Sir Geoffrey Hudson, and Jack the Giant Killer, defend us! Little Bobby Walker, lost five stone five in bulk, five feet one inch in stature, proposes deliberately to decoy a stout-built Consulage out of the District of Columbia with the intent of reducing him to steaks, chops, and sausage meat, and serving him up to the great delight and ready consumption of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. A Spanish bantam against a full grown Bengal fighting cock in dishevelled feathers! A green Burgundy pouter, an Antelope long-eared carney and conditions as may combine humanity towards those unfortunates with a just economy. This would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain, with every new capture, and would prevent delay and confusion in the disposition of the captured negroes. The law might then be so framed as in all cases where this may be practicable, the captors should carry the negroes directly to Africa, and deliver them to the American agent there, afterwards bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication.

"The capturing officer, in case he should bring his prize directly to the United States, ought to be required to land the negroes in some one or more ports to be designated by Congress, where the prevailing health throughout the year is good. At these ports should be permanent accommodations provided by the government for the negroes, until they could be sent away, without danger, to the country of starting such accommodations at every port where the supervising officer may think proper to enter. On the present occasion these negroes have been brought to Key West; and according to the contract with the Colonization Society, they are to be sent to Florida to the discovery of the Isthmus. On the west, as providing temporary quarters for them will be $2,500, and the aggregate expenses of the single month of May will amount to $12,000. But this is far from being the worst evil. Within a few weeks the yellow fever will most probably prevail at Key West; and hence the many urgent reasons for the immediate removal of these negroes to the early day, which must be done in any event, as soon as practicable. For these reasons I earnestly commend this subject to the immediate attention of Congress.

I transmit herewith a copy of the letter and accounts of Fernando J. Moreno, marshal of the Southern district of Florida, to the Secretary of the Interior, dated 10th May, 1860, together with a copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Interior thereof, dated 16th of May.

It is worthy of remark that the Greek Bride and the United States, symbolized, as pictured in former years, by the union of Liberty and Commerce for the suppression of the African slave-trade; and this when the early promise of the strongest tie which binds it to it is formed and encouraged are the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.—*James Buchanan.*

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1860.

A Slaveholder's Article.

We copy the following leading article from the Baltimore *Patriot* of the 19th, the proximate Opposition journal in Maryland, at present, contesting with unusual ability the election of Mr. Douglas's Chief Secretary. Mr. Kennedy has eclipsed himself. Hitherto, in all his efforts to parade plausible reasons for supporting Douglas, he has refused to take the ground that Douglas is a slaveholder. Now he has taken it, and has not only done so, but has made the claim that Douglas is a slaveholder the basis of his argument for supporting him. Mr. Kennedy is a slaveholder himself, and is now addressing his fellow-slaveholders. He knows that they are not to be deceived by the pretence that Douglas is a slaveholder, and he knows that they will not support him because he is a slaveholder. He therefore puts the claim on the ground that Douglas is a slaveholder, and that, therefore, he is the best representative of the Democracy that went into the Presidential contest of 1856, and came out triumphant. This is the argument, and no doubt, that the same secretly by Democratic slaveholders, and by such men as Governor Marshall V. Alexander of Georgia, Governor Orr of South Carolina, and others of the Democratic leaders of the South, who have gone over the line of secession and devotion to the Administration. Mr. Kennedy's argument is addressed to them. They were all trembling, as if in the presence of a ghost, at the "Seward" cry, and they have gone over the line of secession and devotion to the Administration. Mr. Kennedy's argument is addressed to them. They were all trembling, as if in the presence of a ghost, at the "Seward" cry, and they have gone over the line of secession and devotion to the Administration.

A Curious Case in Haverhill, Mass.

A sad case of social crime and empirical practice, resulting in the death of a young woman, has, within the last few days, been developed in the town of Haverhill, Mass. The facts are given as follows: The victim in this instance was Miss Caroline C. Roswell, a young lady about twenty-two years of age, daughter of Mr. James Roswell, an Englishman, and a worthy and industrious gardener, living on Harrison street, near Hawke's Hollow, in Haverhill. Mr. Roswell is the father of nine children, six of whom are married. Caroline was employed for some time before her death in running a sewing machine in the shoe manufactory of Mr. William Luce, of Haverhill. She was on terms of intimacy with a young man named William Foss, who was also in the employ of Mr. Luce. The suspicions of the mother of Miss Roswell that her daughter was in a delicate situation appear to have been aroused some six or eight weeks since, but upon being questioned, the latter resolutely denied the allegation, and manifested displeasure upon the subject. On Wednesday, April 27, Miss Roswell went to Newburyport without the knowledge of her parents, but whether alone or in company does not appear, returning home about midnight. She worked at the shop as usual the three following days, and on Saturday was taken sick, complaining of extreme coldness and distress. On Saturday night or Sunday she was delivered of a female child, which she concealed in a trunk in her bedchamber. She daily grew worse, and on Tuesday following the premature delivery Dr. E. B. Tilton was called in; and subsequently she was also attended by Dr. Chase and Flint. There was strong evidence of illegal operation having been performed. She continued to sink until Wednesday night, when she died. Before her death she disclosed to her mother the secret that she had given birth to a child, informing her where it could be found. She also said she had visited Newburyport, and undergone an operation at the hands of Dr. James A. Tilton, a regular practioner of that city. She gave a minute account of the manner in which the operation was performed, a description of the instruments employed, and of her terrible suffering. She begged her mother not to allow her body to be opened, and acquitted her intended of any blame in the matter. The circumstances attending the death of the young woman were of so painful a character that on Saturday a complaint was lodged with the Board of Selectmen, who forbid the burial of the body until an inquest could be held. Owing to the illness of Coroner Eaton, of Haverhill, Jonathan Kimball, Esq., of Bradford, coroner, summoned the following jurors: E. G. Walker, N. S. Kimball, E. P. Hill, Jacob Low, Daniel Palmer, and S. S. How. The jury were organized at 4 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, by choice of E. P. Hill, foreman, and proceeded to the inquest upon view of the body, with closed doors. An autopsy of the body was deemed necessary, which was performed by Dr. William Cogswell, of Bradford, assisted by Dr. S. K. Nichols, which was sustained, confirmed the opinion of the attending physicians, Drs. Chase and Flint, that the cause of Miss Roswell's death was inflammation, occasioned by miscarriage. The inquest was closed on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, but the evidence and verdict are, as yet, withheld from the public. In consequence of the disclosures made by Miss Roswell, Mr. Sylvester Chase, acting under authority from the selectmen of Haverhill, proceeded to Newburyport, on Monday, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Tilton. He was, accordingly, apprehended, and brought before the Police Court, in Newburyport, where he was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance on Tuesday next. He obtained the required bonds.

$200 BILLS Prime Halifax and Eastport Bills Buying, and notes Sealed Notices, 20 bill Buying and Selling. For sale by JOHN E. CARPENTER & CO., 48 and 50 South FRONT Street.

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IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for The Press.]

CARDENAS—Brig C H Frost—167 hhds 19 tierces 2 bbls sugar; 185 hhds 65 tcs 30 bbls molasses' Madeira & Cabeda.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN L. ADDICKS,
THOS. B. FERRON,
JOHN BEARDWAY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS.

OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Kenny, Major.....Hong Kong, soon
Ship Tascarora, Dimery.....Liverpool, June 1
Ship Zerega, Magonigle.....Londonderry, May 28
Bark David G Wilson, Peacock.....Cienfuegos, soon
Bark Hamilton, Stetzelbury.....Matanzas, soon
Bark Chesshire, Read.....West Coast of Africa, soon
Bark Cordelia, Roberts.....Sagua, soon
Bark Mary Elizabeth, Hichborn.....Montevideo, soon
Brig Black Squall, Davis.....St. Jago de Cuba, soon
Brig Mary Morwood.....St. Jago de Cuba, soon
Brig Triad, Wooster.....Havana, soon
Schr Pilot's Bride, Coker.....Barbados, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Asia	New York	Liverpool	May 23
Brazil	New York	Gaiway	May 24
Cleopatra	New York	Galway	May 24
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 26
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	May 26
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 26
Persia	New York	Liverpool	May 30
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 13
Bremen	New York	Bremen	June 13

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Edinburgh	Southampton	New York	May 9
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	May 11
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 12
Arabia	Southampton	New York	May 16
Palestine	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 18
Africa	Boston	New York	May 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	May 23
Africa	Liverpool	New York	May 26

The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, and 27th of each month.

When the above dates fall on Sunday, the steamers will sail on Monday, except from New Orleans.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1860.

SUN RISES.....4 47—SUN SETS.....7 13
HIGH WATER.....8 03

ARRIVED.

Schr Ellen Barnes, Brightman, 15 days from Cardenas, with molasses, &c. to G B Ayre. 11th inst. in the Gulf, experienced very heavy gales from all parts of the compass—lost main boom, spring main gaff, split mainsail, and lost cook (boat, consisting of 24 hhds molasses.

Schr B Gaskill, Gaskill, 7 days from Wilmington, NC, with naval stores to Rowley-Ashburner & Co.

Schr Herbert, Stanton, 7 days from Savannah, with cotton, &c. to C Ludlam & Sons.

Schr H R Coggeshall, Tilton, 6 days from Wilmington, NC, with lumber, &c. to D S Stetson & Co.

Schr J R Flint, Nickerson, 7 days from Wilmington, NC, with naval stores to D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Alfred Farlow, Hammond, 5 days from N Orleans, with cotton, &c. to D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Georgia, Packard, 10 days from Darien, Ga, with 90,000 feet timber to Cochran & Russell.

Schr Lady Ellen, Corson, 5 days from Charleston, with cotton, &c. to Jairus Baker.

Schr Mary Abbott, 4 days from Washington, NC, with yellow pine lumber to Rasul Bolton & Co.

Schr Mary E Parmlee, Gaskill, 6 days from Washington, NC, with lumber to Rasul Bolton.

Schr Telegraph, Carter, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to Jas J Black.

Schr Job Hancock, Anderson, 1 day from New Castle, Del, with grain to Jas J Black.

Schr Ariel, Sparks, 2 days from Milford, Del, with bark to J H McColley.

Schr T F McColley, Deputy, 2 days from Milford, Del, with grain to J H McColley.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Cruce, from Wareham.

Schr Jas H Moore, Ingersoll, from Boston.

Schr Hannah Matilda, Pierce, from Boston.

Schr H W Benedict, Ellis, from New Haven.

Schr T B Benedict, Goldsmith, from New Haven.

Schr Z Stratton, Wells, from Boston.

Schr Hannah Matilda, Pierce, from Leesburg.

Schr C W Wilson, Hallett, from Nantucket.

Schr Willow Harp, Hulse, from Fort Jefferson.

Steamer Sarah Jones, 26 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship State of Georgia, Garvin, Savannah, Alex Heron, jr.

Steamship Virginia, Robinson, Norfolk and Richmond, W M Baird & Co.

Schr A G Hayden, Smith, East Greenwich, L Audenried & Co.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Cruce, Pawtucket, do

Schr H W Benedict, Ellis, Washington, DC, Hayes & Godshall.

Schr T B Benedict, Goldsmith, New Haven, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.

Schr Hannah Matilda, Pierce, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr Z Stratton, Wells, Hingham, C A Heckshor & Co.

Schr Willow Harp, Hulse, Boston, do

Schr S H Moore, Ingersoll, Manchester, Point.

Schr G W Holmes, McElwell, Nantucket, Van Dusen & Co.

Schr Sarah Lavinia, Ford, Washington, DC, E A Packer & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

CAPE ISLAND, N J, May 22, 7 A M.

Three herm brigs passed in this morning. Wind SW.

Yours, &c. THOS. E. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Boston, *Sellow*, hence, arrived at N York 20th inst.

Ship Wizard King, Cone, from London for Calcutta, was spoken 30th ult, lat 7 N, long 24 W.

Ship Richard Morse, Oliver, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was off Cockhaven 5th inst.

Ship John Hinde, Mudge, from Adelaide, arrived at New Castle, NSW, March 23d.

Bark Amazon Kirwan, for Barbadoes, sailed from Baltimore 19th inst.

Brig Siasa, Hacberling, for Philadelphia, was at Rotterdam 5th inst, ready for sea.

Schr Jas Barker, Townsend, from Galveston, arrived at New York 20th inst.

Schr Mary Virginia, Todd, for Philadelphia, sailed from Petersburg 18th inst.

Schr Wm Wallace, Scull, at Baltimore 20th inst, from Charleston, with cargo of bark Clifton, from Cardenas, before reported put in distress.

Schrs James Nailson, Bart, from Taunton, and S M Shoemaker, Burgas, from Providence, arrived at Bath more 20th inst.

Schr Geo W Krebs, Emerson, cleared at Baltimore 19th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schr Virgo, Cook, from Matanzas, arrived at N York 20th inst.

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